

Monitoring device

The invention relates to a monitoring device for checking for a predefined position of a body or for checking for the presence of a body, comprising a pivotal checking element, a motor for driving the checking element and a housing for accommodating the motor.

Monitoring devices of this type are known from DE 30 03 431 C2, DE 43 10 872 A1 or DE 196 08 628 A1.

They are employed in machine tools for example in order to check whether a body, such as a drill, is still in its predefined position or, has not broken off. They can also be employed for checking as to whether a body has entered a region in which it should not be. Such a penetration would constitute a disturbance in the system which is detectable by the monitoring device.

Monitoring devices are subject to the prevailing working conditions especially when employed in machine tools. In particular, they may be subjected to working fluids such as coolants or lubricants and/or to waste materials from the operation such as swarf. To this end, it is proposed in DE 43 10 872 A1 that there be provided a double-lipped seal which seals the passage through an end-face cover on the housing for a shaft.

Based upon this state of the art, the object of the invention is to provide a monitoring device of the generic kind which, in particular, is employable universally and variably and which enables the operation to be as free from disturbance as possible even in "difficult" working conditions.

In accordance with the invention, this object is achieved in a monitoring device of the type described hereinabove in that a seal is arranged between the checking element and the housing around a shaft by means of which the checking element is driven.

Steven M. Stalder, Ph.D., teaches psychology at Pennsylvania State University, Harrisburg campus.

2

It is particularly very expedient if the seal is then seated between the checking element and the housing co-axially relative to the shaft.

It is expedient for an intermediate space to be formed between the shaft and the seal. Consequently, the seal itself does not abut on the shaft and will not hinder its rotational movement.

In an advantageous variant of an embodiment, provision is made for the seal to be rotationally fixed relative to the checking element. The seal is thus carried along by the checking element during the pivotal movement of the checking element whilst it will rotate relative to the housing. Basically, it is also conceivable for the seal to be rotationally fixed relative to the housing and then to rotate the checking element relative to the seal. However, the proposed variant is more expedient from a constructional point of view since a seal must be provided around the shaft in the housing in order to seal the passage for the shaft through the housing. The corresponding annular space is not available for the arrangement of a mounting element for the seal between the checking element and the housing. By contrast, a further seal for the checking element itself does not need to be provided apart from the seal between the checking element and the housing.

Expediently, the checking element comprises a mounting element for the seal onto which the latter is adapted to be put in order to fix it non-rotationally relative to the checking element. An easily manufacturable, easily releasable but nevertheless sealed connection between the seal and the checking element in accordance with the invention can thereby be achieved in a simple manner.

From a manufacturing point of view it is particularly expedient if the mounting element is formed by a mounting ring through which the shaft is guided and onto which the seal is adapted to be put. The seal can thereby be arranged completely around the shaft in a simple manner.

Furthermore, it is expedient to provide an annular recess for accommodating the seal between the mounting element and the

checking element. An abutment face for an end-face of the seal is made available by such an annular recess, and in addition, the seal can rest in full area contact around an outer surface of the mounting ring. The seal is thus connected to a large surface area of the checking element so that a good sealing effect is thereby achieved.

Expediently, the outer diameter of the seal substantially corresponds to the diameter of the checking element so that, firstly, a large abutment face for the seal is available on the checking element and secondly, material will not be wasted unnecessarily.

It is particularly very expedient if the seal comprises a packing ring for the purposes of pushing it onto the checking element. Good sealing properties between the seal and the checking element are achieved by virtue of such a packing ring.

Furthermore, it is particularly very advantageous if the seal comprises a collar having a V-shaped sealing lip which abuts the housing. Good sealing properties are achieved between the seal and the housing by virtue of such a sealing lip, and the spacing between the checking element and the housing can be varied by means of the sealing lip without the need to provide a plurality of seals for this purpose, since, to a certain extent, the V-shaped sealing lip allows the axial extent with reference to the direction of the rotational axis to be set.

It is expedient if the collar is rotatable with the checking element relative to the housing.

In order to obtain good sealing properties between the seal and the housing on the one hand, and in order to be able to vary the axial spacing between the checking element and the housing on the other, it is advantageous if the outer surface of the collar is substantially in the form of a truncated cone at least when force is not being applied thereto in the axial direction. An imaginary cone peak of the V-shaped collar points towards the checking element. Thus, when the axial spacing between the checking element and the housing becomes smaller, the collar can

spread in a radial direction so that the effectiveness of the seal will not worsen despite the change in this spacing.

It is expedient if the inner surface of the collar is in the form of a truncated cone at least when force is not being applied thereto in the axial direction. This ensures that the sealing lip will be in full area contact with the housing even when the spacing between the checking element and the housing becomes smaller thereby achieving good sealing properties.

It is expedient if an axial extent of the seal can be varied by the collar so that the monitoring device in accordance with the invention can be employed in variable manners and is particularly economical.

It is especially very advantageous if a control device is provided by means of which the pivotal position and/or the speed and/or the torque of the checking element are controllable. The monitoring device in accordance with the invention can thereby be employed universally. It is particularly advantageous if the control device controls the pivotal position, the speed and the torque of the checking element in combination.

It is expedient if the pivotal movement is controllable by the control device such that the torque lies below a predefined value. Delicate tools such as fine drills for example are employed in machine tools. In the event that a checking element strikes such a tool with a high level of torque, it can happen that this tool will be destroyed, for example a very fine drill may break off. Due to the control of the torque, and especially due to the control of a torque limiting arrangement, it is ensured that the checking element will strike such a tool with reduced force whereby the tool will not be destroyed. On the other hand however, the checking element should reach a monitoring region, in which the predefined position of a body is to be detected or in which a "foreign body" may be expected, as quickly as possible. To this end, a high torque must be exerted on the checking element so as to quickly pass through this capture region. Due to the control of the torque limit, it then becomes possible for the checking element to pivot quickly

through a certain region whilst allowing a tool to be struck "gently" by the checking element.

It is particularly advantageous if the checking element is adapted to be pivoted commencing from a starting position through a transition region into a monitoring region in which the predefined position of the body lies or in which the presence of a body should be monitored, and the predefined value for the maximum permissible torque in the monitoring region is reduced relative to that in the transition region. It is thereby possible to quickly pivot through the transition region with a high torque value whilst ensuring that the checking element will strike the body in the monitoring region with a smaller amount of torque and also ensuring that, when its pivotal movement is halted by the body and it continues to press against the body, the force exerted on the body will not be so large as to lead to the destruction of the body.

Provision is expediently made for the motor to be an electric motor and for the process of limiting the maximal permissible amount of torque to be effected by limiting the supply of current to the motor. In a dc motor, the level of current applied to the motor determines the torque thereof. A limitation in regard to the maximum permissible amount of torque of the checking element can then be achieved in a simple manner, and in particular, in an easily controllable manner by limiting motor current.

It is especially very advantageous for the speed of the checking element to be reducible during its passage from the transition region into the monitoring region. It is thereby possible for the checking element to pass quickly through the transition region whilst ensuring that a body being detected in the monitoring region will only be struck gently.

It is expedient if the reduction of the maximum permissible amount of torque is effected after the reduction in the speed of the checking element. It is thereby ensured that the checking element will have a certain predetermined speed, and in particular, a reduced speed in the monitoring region. Too early a reduction of the torque limit could counteract this.

It is expedient if the transition region comprises an acceleration region in which the speed of the checking element is increased commencing from the starting position so as to enable the transition region to be quickly passed through. Furthermore, it is expedient if the transition region comprises a braking region in which the speed of the checking element is reduced so as to obtain a reduction in speed in the monitoring region.

Furthermore, it is advantageous for the speed of the checking element in the transition region to be maintained substantially constant between an acceleration region and a braking region of the transition region. The control and regulation in particular of the pivotal movement of the checking element is improved by maintaining it constant in such a manner. A linear relationship between the pivotal angle and the time prevails in the region in which a substantially constant speed is maintained. The corresponding relationships in the acceleration region and the braking region are non-linear thereby leading to a correspondingly greater computational effort and greater imprecision. In addition, adjustment to a predefined speed ramp is easier to achieve if the speed is substantially constant. Inaccuracies in the control process are thereby reduced.

It is also expedient if the speed of the checking element is maintained substantially constant in the monitoring region. In particular, the arrival at a predefined position can thereby be detected in a simple manner. Such maintenance of a constant speed is naturally only in regard to the checking element not yet having reached the position of the body being monitored or not yet having reached a disturbing body in the monitoring region.

The control device expediently comprises a digital angle transmitter for controlling and regulating the pivotal movement of the checking element. In particular, this may be an incremental transmitter. The rotational angle and the rotational speed of the checking element over an appropriate time interval can then be defined and precisely controlled in a simple manner.

It is expedient if the control of the speed and the torque of the checking element is effected by the control device by means of time-dependent control of the position of the checking element. Basically, the position and speed of the checking element can also be carried out by means of a time-dependent control of the acceleration. However, integration steps are needed for the latter, whereas in the case of the control of the position of the checking element more easily calculable differentiation steps can be carried out by forming quotients.

It is expedient if the control device defines the pivotal position of the checking element and, furthermore, if the control device defines the speed of the checking element. This can be done in a simple manner with the aid of the digital angle transmitter if the latter gives rise to a pivotal movement through a certain angular range in a certain time interval. It is especially very advantageous if the control device defines the pivotal position and the speed of the checking element thereby achieving a simple controlling for the pivotal movement of the checking element.

It is expedient if the control device is able to undergo a learning cycle for detecting the monitoring region. By virtue of such a learning cycle, it can be determined where the predefined position of the body lies and the monitoring region can thereby be limited. The monitoring device in accordance with the invention thereby automatically determines the region wherein the torque limit must be reduced.

It is particularly very advantageous if the monitoring region is set by the control device such that it begins at a certain angular amount prior to the learned position in which a body was detected in the learning cycle. This angular amount may, for example, be 5° or 10° or the like. This makes for great ease of operation, and it is ensured that the checking element will pass quickly through the transition region, whereas the speed will be reduced in the monitoring region and, in particular, the torque in the monitoring region will be so low that, when a sensing needle on the checking element strikes against a body that is to be detected thereby, there will be no consequential damage thereto.

It is especially very expedient for stop means to be provided for limiting the pivotal movement of the checking element. The monitoring device then has an internal reference position which is unalterable.

Expediently, for the purposes of moving the checking element into the reference position, the checking element is moved at a predefined speed into a stop position in which corresponding stop means touch one another. Such a reference position can be detected in a simple manner.

It is particularly very advantageous if, for the purposes of defining the reference position of the checking element in the stop position, corresponding stop means are rotated against one another at low torque. It is thereby possible to define the reference position in a very secure and unambiguous manner.

Further features and advantages of the invention form the subject matter of the following description taken in conjunction with the sketched illustration of the embodiment.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a sensing head for the monitoring device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 2 a side view of a seal between a checking element and a housing for the sensing head, wherein no axial pressure is being exerted on this seal;

Figure 3 the seal of Figure 2, wherein an axial pressure is being exerted on the seal;

Figure 4 a block circuit diagram of a control device for the monitoring device in accordance with the invention;

Figure 5 a schematic illustration of the timing course for the speed and the torque of the checking element in a transition region and a monitoring region and

Figure 6 a schematic illustration of the pivotal position of the checking element in the transition region and the monitoring region;

An embodiment of a monitoring device in accordance with the invention comprises a sensing head bearing the general reference 10 which is shown in perspective in Figure 1. This has a cylindrical housing 12 having a reception space 14 formed in its interior. The housing 12 is provided with an outer thread 16 on its outer surface, nuts 18 being screwable onto said thread. The monitoring device can be positioned, for example, in a machine tool using these nuts 18.

The reception space 14 serves for accommodating an electric motor 20, this being, in particular, a dc motor. This electric motor 20 comprises a shaft 22 which is arranged co-axially with respect to the axis 24 of the housing 12 which is thus the rotational axis of the shaft 22.

Stop means are provided for limiting the rotational movement of the shaft 22. In the embodiment illustrated in Figure 1, a ring 26 is situated on the shaft 22, said ring being provided with a radially outwardly pointing pin 28. The electric motor 20 itself comprises a housing 30 and a further pin 34 is arranged on an end-face 32 of this housing 30 through which the shaft 22 enters, said pin being fixed to the housing in non-rotational manner whence it is also non-rotational relative to the housing 12 of the monitoring device 10 and is parallel to but spaced from the axis 24. When the pin 28 abuts the pin 34, then the rotational movement of the shaft 22 in the direction of the pin 34 is limited thereby.

The electric motor 20 is provided with terminal leads 36 which are connected to a digital angle transmitter 38 (see Figure 4) and from there, they extend to a plug. In this variant of an embodiment, the digital angle transmitter 38 is disposed in the reception space 14.

The housing 12 of the sensing head 10 comprises an end-face 40 which is provided with a passage opening for the shaft 22 of the electric motor 20. A seal, which prevents penetration of foreign bodies or working fluids into the housing 12, is seated in the passage opening (not shown in the Figure).

The reception space 14 is closed at its end remote from the end-face 40 by a closure element 42 which is preferably in the form of a closure stopper. The closure element 42 has an internal thread 44 into which a plug 46 provided with electrical terminals 48 can be screwed. The terminal leads 36 are connected to the electrical terminals 48. A connecting cable 84 (Figure 4) leads from the plug 46 to a control apparatus bearing the general reference 49 in Figure 4. This control apparatus incorporates, at least in part, a control device 50 for controlling and regulating the monitoring device.

A checking element 52, which is pivotal by the shaft 22, is seated on the shaft 22. This checking element 52 comprises a cylinder element 54, which is provided with a central recess 56 through which this cylinder element 54 can be seated on the shaft 22. The cylinder element can be fixed to the shaft 22 by clamping screws 58. A sensing needle 60 having a stop body 62 at its front end is arranged on the cylinder element 54 transversely to the rotational axis 24 and, in particular, perpendicularly thereto (i.e. in a radial direction). This sensing needle 60 is limited by said stop body 62 when the shaft 22 rotates.

The cylinder element 54 comprises an annular mounting element 64 facing the shaft 22 around the recess 56, the internal diameter of said mounting element corresponding substantially to the diameter of the recess 56 but the outer diameter thereof being reduced relative to that of the cylinder element 54. An annular recess 66 is thereby formed between the mounting ring 64 and the cylinder element 54 of the checking element 52.

A seal 68 is adapted to be put onto the mounting ring 64, said seal being arranged around the shaft 22 between the housing 12, in particular, its end-face 40, and the checking element 52 in order to prevent penetration of fluids and impurities, such

By virtue of such a construction, it is ensured that the sealing effect between the checking element 52 and the housing 12 can be achieved even in the case of differing spacings between this checking element 52 and the end-face 40 of the housing 12. As is shown in Figure 3, the collar 72 can be compressed and hence the sealing lip 74 will spread outwardly when it is subjected to an axial force (i.e. when the checking element 52 is displaced towards the end-face 40 of the housing 12). Since said sealing lip continues to abut on the end-face 40, the sealing effect is maintained even when the spacing between the checking element 52 and the housing 12 is varied. The seal 68 remains on the end-

face 40 over an end region comprised by the inner surface 80 due to the truncated-cone-shaped construction of the inner surface 80.

During a pivotal movement of the checking element relative to the housing 12, the seal 68, which is held by the mounting ring 64 so as to rotate with the checking element 52, rotates relative to the housing 12. The shaft 22 is located completely within an inner space 82 of the seal 68 comprised by the packing ring 70 and the collar 72. This means that the shaft 22 is sealed relative to the exterior by the seal 68.

As is shown in Figure 4, the control device 49 is connected via the connecting cable 84 to the sensing head 10. The electric motor 20 is supplied with electrical energy via this connecting cable 84. Furthermore, the control unit 50 supplies control and regulating signals to the digital angle transmitter 38, which, in turn, controls the electric motor 20.

The control device 50 incorporates a current supply means 86 which comprises terminals 88a, 88b for an energy source. Provision is made, for example, for a voltage of 24 volts to be applied between the terminals 88a and 88b. An EMC filter 92 is arranged between the current supply means and a microcontroller 90 so as to absorb or compensate for electromagnetic disturbances.

Furthermore, there is provided a switch, especially a rotary switch 94 for a pivotal angle of the checking element 52 which is connected to one input of the microcontroller 90. (In Figure 4, the inputs of the microcontroller 90 are indicated by arrows pointing towards it and the outputs are indicated by arrows pointing away therefrom.) A pivotal angle for the checking element 52 is defined by means of this rotary switch.

A further input of the microcontroller 90 is provided with a changeover switch 96, which is used for switching between a tool monitoring operation for checking for a predetermined position of a body, or a free space monitoring operation for checking for the presence of a body.

Switching between a clockwise or an anticlockwise pivotal movement can be effected by a further changeover switch 98.

Furthermore the microcontroller 90 is connected to a non-volatile store 100, for example, an EEPROM, in which certain pivotal positions of the checking element 52 can be stored so that the microcontroller can resort to them during the operation of the monitoring device in accordance with the invention.

An output of the microcontroller 90 is connected to a motor driver 102 for the electric motor 20. An EMC filter 104 for absorbing or compensating for electromagnetic interference is located between the motor driver 102 and the electric motor 20. The electric motor 20 is connected to the EMC filter 104 via the connecting cable 84.

The digital angle transmitter 38 is connected via this EMC filter 104 to an intelligent transducer 106, which, in turn, is connected via a filter 108 to the microcontroller 90. The microcontroller 90 can thus evaluate the signals from the digital angle transmitter 38, which are conveyed to the electric motor 20, and hence determine, in particular, the instantaneous position, speed and acceleration of the checking element 52.

The microcontroller 90 has a "Start" input 110, which causes the monitoring operation to begin when a signal is applied thereto. An input protection means 112 is arranged between this input 110 and the microcontroller so as to absorb input signals which could lead to destruction of the microcontroller.

A "learning" input 114 is also provided and this is likewise connected via the input protection means 112 to the microcontroller 90. When this input 114 has a signal applied thereto, a learning cycle is started in which the checking element 52 learns the predefined position of a body (tool monitoring process).

Furthermore, the microcontroller 90 comprises three outputs 116, 118, 120 which are connected to an output driver 122 from which the output signals of the monitoring device are derivable. A signal is thereby derivable from a first output 124 "OK" of this

output driver 122 which indicates that the monitoring process has been correctly carried out and that no disturbances have been found (i.e. that during the tool monitoring process, the body was detected at its predefined position, or that during the free space monitoring process, no body was detected in the monitoring region).

A signal is derivable from a second output 126 "nOK" indicating that the monitoring process has run successfully but that a disturbance was detected, i.e. either the body was not at its predefined position (tool monitoring process) or the presence of a body was detected in the monitoring region (free space monitoring process).

The output driver 152 has a third output 128 "FAULT" which indicates that the monitoring process has not been successful. The reason for this may, for example, be that impurities such as swarf have interfered with the rotational movement of the shaft 22. However, there are a variety of other reasons that could have led to a disturbance in the monitoring operation.

In order to indicate the result of the monitoring process in an optical manner, the microcontroller 90 also has an output 130 which is connected to an LED 132 which turns green if the monitoring process has run successfully and no disturbances were detected. Another terminal 134 is provided which is connected to an LED 136 which gives out a red light if the monitoring process has run successfully but a disturbance was detected in the sense that the body was not at its predefined position (tool monitoring process), or that a body is present in the monitoring region (free space monitoring process). A terminal 138 is connected to an LED 140 which emits an optical signal (for example a yellow light) if the control device 50 has established that an error occurred during the monitoring process.

The operation of the monitoring device in accordance with the invention proceeds as follows:

After the control device 50 has been switched on, the shaft is slowly rotated until the stop means 28 and 34 abut one another, i.e. the pins 28 and 34 strike one another. A reference

position is thereby set. The pin 28 is then pressed against the pin 34 by a small amount of torque so as to reset the zero position again. The microcontroller 90 then reads the position of the switches 94, 96 and 98. If the rotary switch 94 occupies a wrong or unsuitable switching position (for example the pivotal angle 0°), then the step of pressing the pin 28 against the pin 34 with a low level of torque and the reading of the switch positions is repeated. If the rotary switch 94 is in a suitable position, it is checked as to whether the switch 96 is set for the tool monitoring mode (detection of a body at a predefined position) or whether the free space monitoring mode (detection of a body in a monitoring region) is set via the switch 96. In the event that the "free space monitoring" mode is set, then the corresponding start input is interrogated. In the event that the "tool monitoring" mode is set, then the "learning" input 114 will be interrogated and a learning process may then be initiated. Following a successful learning process, the "Start" input 110 for the tool monitoring process is interrogated and a tool monitoring operation is carried out in correspondence therewith. If the interrogation indicates that the learning process was not successful, then the step, in which the pins 28 and 34 are pressed together at a low torque level for setting the reference position, is passed over and the corresponding successive steps mentioned above are executed.

A learning (teach in) cycle proceeds as follows:

The microcontroller 90 first checks as to whether the "learning" input 114 is active. If the check is positive, then the pivotal angle set via the rotary switch 94 is checked once again. If the pivotal angle 0° is set then it is not possible to learn anything. The blocking position 0° is stored in the store 100 and the checking element is slowly pivoted back into its starting position (reference position).

In the event of a pivotal angle setting not equal to 0° , then the checking element is pivoted at a slow speed to the angle set via the rotary switch 94 and it is checked, with the intervention of a time delay step, as to whether the checking element and the sensing needle 60 have reached a position switch which indicates the end of a monitoring region. Should the

arrival at this position switch be detected, then this means that there was no obstacle in the set range and hence that a blocking position could not be learnt. The blocking position zero is then stored in the store 100 and the checking element is slowly pivoted back into the reference position.

If, during the check as to whether the checking element 52 has reached the position switch, it is determined that the checking element was pivoted beyond a permissible range (it is for this reason that the time delay step is utilised), then this means that the obstacle lies outside the permissible range. The blocking position zero is then stored in the store 100 and the checking element 52 is slowly pivoted back into the reference position.

In the positive event that the checking element 52 lies in the permissible range, then the learning process was successful and the instantaneous position of the checking element 52 represents the position of the obstacle, i.e. the predefined position of the body. Thereafter, the checking element 52 is likewise slowly pivoted back into the reference position.

The tool monitoring process then proceeds as follows:

Firstly, it is checked as to whether the "Start" input 110 is active. Each of the LEDs 132, 136 and 140, and the outputs 124, 126 and 128 are then switched off. Thereafter, it is checked as to whether 0° is stored as a learned position in the store 100. If this is the case, then this means that it is not possible to effect the sensing operation as the position has not been learnt successfully and consequently no sensing is carried out. Signals are applied to the outputs 126 "nOK" and 128 "Fault".

In the event that a learned position not equal to 0° has been determined, the checking element 52 is pivoted through a transition region 142 (Figures 5 and 6) and it is checked as to whether a specific maximum time has expired. In the event that this maximum time has expired, the LEDs 136 and 140 are switched on, the checking element 52 is returned at high speed to its reference position, and signals are applied to the outputs 126 and 128. The expiry of the time limit can be caused, in

particular, by the fact that curls of swarf are hindering or blocking the movement of the sensing needle 60.

In the event that it is registered that the time limit has still not expired, the checking element is pivoted into a monitoring region 144. It is then checked once more, as to whether a time limit has expired. If this is the case, then a disturbance has occurred in the monitoring device and the LEDs 136 and 140 are switched on again in an appropriate manner, and signals are applied to the outputs 126 and 128. If this time limit has not expired, then the whole of the monitoring region will be traversed, whereafter, at the end of the monitoring region, it is checked as to whether the checking element is still within the permissible pivotal angle range. If this is not the case, then this will be due to the fact that a body is not located in the monitoring region. The LED 136 "NOK" is then switched on, the checking element 52 is pivoted back at high speed into its reference position and signals are applied to the "nOK" output 126. Signals are not applied to the "FAULT" output 128 since the monitoring process has been properly effected, but no body has been detected in the monitoring region 144.

In the event that the checking element 52 is located in a permissible pivotal angle range, the LED 132 is switched on and signals are applied to the "OK" output 124, although signals are not applied to the outputs 126 and 128.

The traversal of the transition region 142 and the monitoring region 144 will be described in more detail hereinbelow.

If the free space monitoring process has been set via the changeover switch 96, i.e. the check as to whether a body is present in the monitoring region, then it is firstly rechecked as to whether the "START" input 110 is active. If this check proves positive, then the LEDs 132, 136 and 140 and the outputs 124, 126 and 128 are switched off. If the pivotal angle position set via the rotary switch is 0° , then monitoring is not possible and the LEDs 132, 136 and 140 remain switched off. The checking element 52 is then pivoted back to its reference position, insofar as it is not already there, and signals are applied to the "FAULT" output 128.

If the set position differs from 0° , then the checking element 52 passes through the transition region 142 and the monitoring region 144, as will be explained in more detail hereinbelow, and it is checked as to whether the checking element 52 is still within the permissible range. If this is not the case, then this means that a body is present in the monitoring region 144 whereby the "OK" LED 132 remains switched off whereas the "nOK" LED 136 is switched on. The checking element is then pivoted back into its reference position and signals are applied to the "nOK" output 126, whereas the other two outputs 124 and 128 do not receive signals.

By contrast however, if the checking element 52 is in the permissible range, then this means that no body was present in the monitoring region 144. Consequently, the LED 132 is switched on, the checking element is pivoted back into its reference position and signals are applied to the "OK" output 124, whilst signals are not applied to the outputs 126 and 128.

The control device 50 controls/regulates the position, the pivotal speed and the torque of the checking element 52 and its sensing needle 60 via the microcontroller 90 and the digital angle transmitter 38. To this end, the motor current through the electric motor 20 is controlled in order to control the torque thereof, and the voltage applied to the electric motor 20 is controlled in order to control the rotation of the shaft 22 by means of the digital angle transmitter 38. In particular, provision may be made for the microcontroller 90 to produce a pulse width modulated signal, which contains information regarding the position control/regulating process as well as the moment control/regulating process.

Basically, the transition region 142 serves for the purpose of allowing the checking element 52 to be rapidly moved into the monitoring region 144 commencing from a starting position (reference position). The actual detection process for checking for the predetermined position of a body or for checking for the presence of a body takes place in the monitoring region 144.

The torque of the electric motor 20, with which the latter is effective via the shaft 22 on the checking element 52, is defined by the amount of current applied to this dc motor. The microcontroller 90 sets this current to be such that the maximum possible torque 146, which limits the torque of the checking element 52 and which is sketched by means of the dashed lines in Figure 5, is reduced in the monitoring region 144 relative to the transition region 142. This thereby prevents the sensing needle 60 of the checking element 52 from striking a body which it is trying to detect with a high level of torque or from exerting a correspondingly high force on the body should this be present in the pivotal path of the sensing needle 60.

A speed curve 148 representing the pivotal speed of the checking element 52 is shown in Figure 5 in a schematic manner. Commencing from the reference position 150, the transition region 142 comprises an acceleration region 152 in which the checking element is accelerated, i.e. its speed is increased from zero up to an essentially constant value. The speed is kept substantially constant in a region 154 following this acceleration region, whereafter the speed is reduced to a lower value than that in the region 154 in a braking region 156 i.e. the checking element 52 is braked. The monitoring region 144 adjoins the braking region 156. The transition point 158 between the braking region 156 and the monitoring region 144 lies at a predetermined angular position prior to the predefined position of the body (in the case of the tool monitoring process), for example, in an angular range of 10° prior to this predefined position.

The torque limit is reduced during the transition from the braking region 156 into the monitoring region 144, preferably within a short time interval after the transition point 158. It is thereby ensured that there is a sufficiently large torque for pivoting the checking element 52 in the monitoring region 144 at a substantially constant lower speed; on the other hand, it is also ensured thereby that, over the greater part of the monitoring region 144, the maximum possible torque 146 is reduced relative to that in the transition region 142.

If there is no body in the monitoring region 144, the checking element 52 will be pivoted through the whole of the monitoring region 144 at a substantially constant speed, as is indicated by the section 160 of the curve in Figure 5. Should the end 162 of the monitoring region 144 be reached, then the checking element 52 is pivoted rapidly back into the reference position 150, and the checking element is braked for the purposes of reversing the direction of rotation and is then accelerated in the counter direction.

If there is a body in the monitoring region 144, then the checking element 52 will be braked within a very short period of time from its substantially constant speed 164 down to zero, as is indicated by the section of the curve 166. Thereafter, the checking element 52 can be quickly pivoted back into the reference position 150.

The variation in torque is illustrated by the curve 168 in Figure 5. A high level of torque, which lies below the maximum torque level 146, is exerted in the acceleration region 152 so as to accelerate the checking element up to a constant speed from the reference position 150. This torque is higher than the frictional moment exerted via the seal 68 so as to produce a net acceleration.

In the course of the transition into the region 154, the motor torque is reduced by appropriately reducing the motor current so as to obtain a constant speed for the checking element 52. The torque then corresponds substantially to the frictional moment. The torque is reversed in the braking region 156 in order to thereby brake the checking element 52. In essence, such reversal only occurs in the braking region 156. During the transition 148, the torque is increased again and held at a value which is somewhat lower than that in the range 154.

Should the checking element 52 reach the body, then the torque will rise since the microcontroller 90 registers the slowing down of the checking element and tries to compensate for it. This rise, which is indicated by 170 in Figure 5, can be attributed, inter alia, to the fact that the control processes cannot occur instantaneously, but rather, need a certain



Received 10/11/2011; accepted 10/11/2011; published online 10/11/2011. This article is part of the Special Issue on "The Role of the State in the Development of the Economy".

In the event that the sensing needle 60 does not meet a body, the checking element 52 will pass through the whole of the monitoring region 144, the pivotal movement then being reversed at the end 162 thereof whereby the pivotal angle will become

smaller again. The path-time curve for the reverse pivoting process when returning to the reference position 150 extends in a corresponding manner.

The angle of rotation within a specified time interval (a time increment) can be defined with the aid of the digital angle transmitter 38 which is an increment transmitter. The pivotal position of the checking element 52 is known to the microcontroller at every moment in time, as is also, at least to a first approximation, the instantaneous speed thereof in the form of a differential quotient between corresponding path intervals and time intervals. The torque can be determined by the motor current.

Predetermined control and regulating curves for the position, the speed and the torque can be stored, for example, in a discrete form in tables in the store 100. The microcontroller 90 compares the actual values with the stored values. In the event of deviations therefrom, the motor driver 102 is controlled accordingly so as to ensure that the pivotal movement of the checking element 52 will closely follow the predefined curves. The curves shown in Figures 5 and 6 correspond to those curves predefined in tabular form, i.e. they represent the controlled values.